



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1368.1 - New South Wales Regional Statistics, 2006

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Summary

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IN THIS ISSUE

New South Wales Regional Statistics presents data for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and other selected regions in NSW. The content is updated regularly from both ABS and non-ABS sources, and new tables will be added as data becomes available. Statistics are presented in the following chapters: Population, Family and Community, Health, Education, Work, Economic Resources, Crime and Justice, Transport and Economic Activity.

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About this Release

This product was previously available on a Consultancy basis only.

New South Wales Regional Statistics contains statistics from a range of ABS and non-ABS sources. Data is provided for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and other selected regions in NSW. This product contains a number of topical chapters: Population, Family and Community, Health, Education, Work, Economic Resources, Crime and Justice, Transport and Economic Activity.

This product also includes detailed Explanatory Notes and geographic area comparisons. The product content is updated throughout the year with all data being replaced within a year.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Detailed information on each collection covered in this product is available from the links below.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals

[Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing](#)

[Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population](#)

[Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey](#)

[Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Tourist Accommodation](#)

[Australian Taxation Office, Personal Tax](#)

[Department of Education, Science and Training, Non-Government School Census](#)

[Department of Health and Ageing, Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System](#)

Department of Health and Ageing, System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database

NSW Department of Education, Government School Census

NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Births Collection

NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Deaths Collection

NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, Driver and Rider Licence Holders

NSW State Library, Public Library Statistics

Geographic Area Comparisons

Building Approvals

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, BUILDING APPROVALS

INTRODUCTION

1 The Building Approvals Collection (BAPS) presents monthly details of building work approved.

2 Data from this collection provides timely estimates of future building activity and is an important leading economic indicator. It also provides the sampling framework for the quarterly Building Activity Survey, which is a major contributor to the quarterly National Accounts estimates.

3 BAPS collects data relating to residential and non-residential building work (above certain value limits) that has been approved within the reference month.

4 In this product, data are presented on the number of dwelling units that will be created as a result of the approval and the value of the building jobs approved.

SCOPE

5 The scope of the survey comprises:

- construction of new buildings;
- alterations and additions to existing buildings;
- approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work; and
- approved installation of integral building fixtures.

6 From July 1990, the statistics include:

- all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more;
- approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more; and

- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

7 Excluded from the statistics is construction activity not defined as building (e.g. roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, landscaping, etc).

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The data presented relates to the financial year 2005–06.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following key data items relate to data used in this product:

10 Alterations and additions: Building activity carried out on existing buildings. Includes adding to or diminishing floor area, altering the structural design of a building and affixing rigid components which are integral to the functioning of the building.

11 Building: A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.

12 Commercial: Buildings primarily occupied with or engaged in commercial trade or work intended for commercial trade, including buildings used primarily in wholesale and retail trades, office and transport activities.

13 Conversions: Building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month, though they have only appeared separately in the Building Approvals publication from the January 1998 issue. Prior to that issue, conversions were published as part of the 'Conversions, etc.' category or included elsewhere within a table.

14 Dwelling unit: A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

15 Houses: A house is a detached building primarily intended for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.

16 Industrial: Buildings used for warehousing and the production and assembly activities of industrial establishments, including factories and plants.

17 New: Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously did not exist.

18 Non-residential building: A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity. However, the value of these dwelling units cannot be separated out from that of the non-residential building which they are part of, therefore the value associated with these remain in the appropriate non-residential category.

19 Other non-residential building: In this product, an other non-residential building is a building whose function is categorised as education, religion, aged care (including nursing homes), health facilities, entertainment and recreation, short-term accommodation or non-residential buildings not elsewhere classified.

20 Other residential building: An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily intended for long-term residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

21 Ownership: Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval. Residential buildings constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes are classified as public sector when the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the building on or before completion.

22 Residential building: A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

GEOGRAPHY

23 Building approval statistics are coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2005 Edition** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product data are presented for Local Government Areas.

24 From 1 July 2002, approvals in the External Territories of Australia are included in these statistics.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

25 Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued from local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities
- major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

ACCURACY

26 Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the

estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

27 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) generally accepts values provided by approving bodies. Every effort is made to ensure data are provided on a consistent basis, however, there may be instances where value reported does not reflect the building completion value. For example, the reported value for most project homes is the contract price, which may include the cost of site preparation and landscaping. In other cases where a builder is contracted to construct a dwelling based on the owner's plans, the value may only be the builder's costs. Some councils do not use the value on approval documents, instead deriving a value based on floor area and type of structure.

28 From July 2000, value data includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST) for residential and non-residential building approvals. The ABS has consulted with councils and other approving authorities to ensure that approval values are reported inclusive of the GST. Where it was identified by a council or other approving authority that approvals submitted from its jurisdiction were on a GST-exclusive basis, the ABS made adjustments to the data to ensure that values were consistent with other data collected and were inclusive of GST.

29 When figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

PUBLISHED DATA

30 The main summary publication from this survey is **Building Approvals, Australia** (cat. no. 8731.0).

UNPUBLISHED DATA

31 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Census of Population and Housing

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

1 The Census of Population and Housing (the census) is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Its objective is to count the number of people in Australia on census night, identifying their key characteristics and those of the dwellings in which they live.

2 The census is conducted under the authority of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

3 Census data are collected on the characteristics of persons, families and households. In

this product, data are presented on the following areas:

- cultural diversity
- families
- migration

SCOPE

4 The scope of the census is all persons in Australia on census night. This includes visitors to Australia regardless of how long they have been in Australia or plan to stay. In the 2001 census, this included the external territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

5 All occupied dwellings are counted in the census with the exception of diplomatic dwellings. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged.

6 Excluded from scope are diplomats and their families, and visitors from overseas who are not required to undergo migration formalities, such as foreign crews on ships. Australian residents out of the country on census night are also excluded from scope.

7 Population counts can be based on the persons place of enumeration, or can be based on their place of usual residence.

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The census is conducted every five years. The 2001 census was enumerated on the night of August 7, 2001.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 Standard classifications are used to code census data including:

- **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0)
- **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)** (cat. no. 1267.0)
- **Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no. 1272.0)
- **Australian Classification of Religious Groups** (cat. no. 1266.0).

10 The following census variables are used in this product:

11 Country of birth: A person's birthplace is coded according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

12 Dwelling structure: A dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on census night. Categories used in this product include:

- **Separate house:** A house which stands alone in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre.
- **Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc:** These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.
- **Flat, unit or apartment:** These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell.
- **Other:** Includes caravan, cabin, houseboat; improvised home, tent, sleepers out (e.g.

sheds); and house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

13 Family: A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying either a couple, parent-child or other blood relationship.

14 Family with dependent children: Includes families with a child under 15 years and/or a child of 15–24 years of age who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student.

15 Household: A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make a common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

16 Household type: Describes the household within a dwelling:

- Family household: Can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors).
- Multiple family household: Contain more than one family. A maximum of three families can be coded to a household.
- Lone person household: Identified as a person who makes provision for their own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person dwelling. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
- Group household: Consists of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple, parent-child, or other blood relationships in these households.

17 Language spoken at home: Persons were asked to indicate whether they speak a language other than English at home. Information was coded according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)** (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language was coded for each person.

18 Place of enumeration: A count of every person who spent census night in Australia, based on where he/she was counted (as opposed to their place of 'Usual Residence').

19 Religious affiliation: Answering the question on religious denomination is optional, as provided for in legislation. Responses are coded to the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups** (cat. no. 1266.0).

20 Usual residence: Usual residence data provides information on the usually resident population of an area, and on internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels. The 2001 census asked three questions on usual residence: where the person usually lives; where the person usually lived one year ago; and where the person usually lived five years ago.

GEOGRAPHY

21 The 2001 census was coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product data are presented for each Local Government Area in NSW.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

22 Development phase - Before one census is completed, development work on the next census begins. This includes consultation with census users on content changes. Field testing of census topics is conducted before each census along with a dress rehearsal to test collection and processing procedures.

23 Frame - A collection district (CD) is the basic geographic unit of collection in the census. A CD is generally a census workload area that one census collector can cover to deliver and collect forms. On average there are about 200 dwellings per CD. However urban CDs may contain more, and rural areas fewer, dwellings. Forms are delivered to, and collected from, private and non-private dwellings in Australia by census collectors.

24 Collection - Data are collected via self-enumeration questionnaires. Census collectors deliver forms to each dwelling before census day and each household is asked to fill in the details required on the form on census night. Assistance is available from the collector and the Census Inquiry Service (which includes a telephone interpreter service). Collectors are required to collect forms after census night and visually scan each form to ensure it has been completed. If a respondent refuses to complete the form either a follow up letter is sent or the Group Leader attempts to convince the respondent to comply. Some cases may progress to a Notice of Direction and subsequent prosecution if the notice is not complied with.

25 Processing - For the 2001 census, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) was used to capture the data from census forms together with the use of automatic coding (AC) and computer assisted coding (CAC) in the processing phase.

26 A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established to undertake the processing of data as follows:

- receipt and register of forms - a check was undertaken to ensure that all completed census forms were received at the DPC
- data capture - the responses to the questions on the forms were coded automatically, or where this was not possible, semi-automatically
- editing - editing was undertaken to reduce the inconsistencies in census data
- imputation - missing responses for sex, age, marital status and usual residence were imputed
- quality assurance - processes were implemented at the DPC to maximise the accurate and consistent recording of information from the census forms.

ACCURACY

27 Since the 1966 census, each census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES), conducted by specially trained interviewers. A sample of two-thirds of 1% of private dwellings from all states and territories is chosen for the survey. The results provide an assessment of the coverage of the census by field operations including the extent of dwellings missed by census collectors. The 2001 census missed 1.8% of people who were present in Australia on census night. The net undercount in the 2001 census was higher than that for the 1996 census (1.6%), but the same as the 1991 census (1.8%).

28 Census data are subject to errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. The main kinds of error are as follows:

- miscounting - although the census aims to count each person, some people are missed or counted more than once
- partial non-response - people who are included in the census do not always answer all the questions which apply to them
- respondent error - editing procedures are used to detect and correct obvious errors made by individuals completing the census form (e.g. a six year old in the labour force). However, not all errors can be detected in the editing process and some remain in the final data
- processing error - errors which may occur during the processing of the census are minimised by means of quality assurance procedures
- random adjustment - cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households.

29 When census data are tabulated, cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.

COLLECTION HISTORY

30 New South Wales was the first colony to conduct a census in 1828. Prior to this, population counts were known as musters. Each of the colonies conducted its own census until 1886. While the first simultaneous census of all Australian colonies occurred in 1881, the first national census was taken in 1911. It was followed by others in 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. Since 1961, censuses have been conducted regularly every five years (1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001).

31 Some topics have remained constant over time such as age, marital status and religion. Other topics have been included and excluded in different censuses (for further information see Metadata).

METADATA

32 Further information about the census is available from the ABS in publications such as **How Australia Takes a Census** (cat. no. 2903.0), the **Census Dictionary** (cat. no. 2901.0) and the **Information Paper: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content** (cat. no. 2008.0)

PUBLISHED DATA

33 For further information about published census data see the **ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0) or visit the ABS web site.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

34 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Estimated Resident Population

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ESTIMATED RESIDENT

POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

1 The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official estimate of the Australian population.

2 It is a requirement of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905** for the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to compile quarterly population estimates for each Australian state and territory. There are further Acts of Parliament which require population estimates including:

- **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918**
- **State Grants (General Purposes) Act 1994**
- **Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995**
- **A New Tax System (Commonwealth-State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999.**

3 In this product estimates of the resident population are presented by age and sex. Data are also presented on population density and annual population change.

SCOPE

4 The scope of ERP is based on census counts of all usual residents (except diplomatic personnel and their families). The scope also includes the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census of Population and Housing.

5 Excluded from scope are overseas visitors in Australia for less than 12 months.

REFERENCE PERIOD

6 The ERP is calculated for different reference periods for different populations and geographical areas. The ERP for Australian states and territories is calculated quarterly as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December each year. Local Government Area (LGA) estimates are available annually for 30 June. In this product data are presented as at 30 June 2005.

7 ERP is produced in three different stages to meet the conflicting demands of accuracy and timeliness. These are referred to as preliminary, revised and final estimates. In general, preliminary estimates at national and state/territory levels are available six months after the reference period (and eight months for sub-state/territory estimates), revised estimates a year later and final estimates after the following census.

8 In this product the estimates presented for 2005 are preliminary, the estimates for 2002, 2003 and 2004 are revised and the estimates for 1999, 2000 and 2001 are final figures for the total population.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following definitions are used in this product:

10 Average annual rate of growth: The average annual rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

$$\left[\left(\frac{p_n}{p_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

11 Estimated Resident Population: The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

12 Population density: The number of people per square kilometre.

13 Usual residence: Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

GEOGRAPHY

14 Estimates of the resident population are coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product data has been coded according to the 2005 edition.

15 ERP is published for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts, states and territories, and Australia. In this product, ERP data are presented for each LGA in NSW.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

16 Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence (excluding overseas visitors in Australia), with an allowance for net census undercount, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

17 Population estimates are updated by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (births minus deaths, on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.

Local Government Area estimates

18 Due to the absence of migration data at LGA level, ERP at this level is calculated using a mathematical model. The model establishes a relationship between changes in population and changes in indicators, such as dwelling approvals and Medicare enrolments, between the two most recent censuses. The choice of indicator varies across LGAs depending on aspects such as whether the area is urban or rural, and whether the area is growing or otherwise. Changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last census. Local knowledge, including that advised by local governments, may be used to adjust the outcome for a particular LGA.

19 After each census (at 30 June of the census year), estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective census years.

ACCURACY

20 Efforts are made to reduce inaccuracies in the calculation of ERP. After each census an evaluation is conducted into the accuracy of all components of population estimation and estimation models. A measure of accuracy is obtained by comparing the latest census date estimates with the corresponding estimates which have been updated from the previous census date.

COLLECTION HISTORY

21 Annual estimates of LGAs (now disaggregated to SLAs) have been published for NSW since 1911. Annual estimates of the population by single years of age and sex for Australia as a whole commenced in 1921 and for the states in 1961.

22 After the 1981 Census of Population and Housing, an important change was made to the concept of what constitutes the population. Previously, population was defined as the number of people actually present at a given time (at the census this meant the number of people actually counted and therefore included foreign tourists but excluded Australians abroad). It was decided to define population as the number of residents i.e. people who usually reside in Australia. Population estimates based on this new concept of population were constructed back to 1971.

METADATA

23 Further information about ERP is available in **Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 3228.0). Further information on Indigenous ERP is available in **Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 3238.0) and **Issues in Estimating the Indigenous Populations** (ABS Demography Working Paper 2001/4) (cat. no. 3126.0). These publications can be found on the ABS web site.

PUBLISHED DATA

24 The main source of published ERP data is available in **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0), **Regional Population Growth, Australia** (cat. no. 3218.0), and **Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories** (cat. no. 3201.0). More detailed sub-state/territory data are available in electronic format (for NSW data refer to cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

25 The main source of published Indigenous ERP is **Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 3238.0). More detailed sub-state/territory data are available in electronic format (refer to cat. nos. 3238.1.55.001 and 3238.1.55.002).

UNPUBLISHED DATA

26 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Labour Force Survey

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

1 The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a monthly survey which collects information about the Labour Force Status and other characteristics of the usually resident Australian civilian population aged 15 and over. This survey is conducted under the authority of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

2 In this product, data is presented on the size of the labour force, full-time/part-time status, the unemployment and participation rates and industry division.

SCOPE

3 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts; overseas residents in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

4 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

REFERENCE PERIOD

5 The reference week refers to the week prior to the interview. As this product presents data by Labour Force Dissemination Regions, results are averaged over a period to minimise volatility in the numbers. See the relevant table footnotes for details of the averaging.

KEY DATA ITEMS

6 The following key data items are used in this product:

7 Actively looking for work: Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends and relatives.

8 Civilian population aged 15 years and over: All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts; overseas residents in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

9 Employed: All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

10 Full-time workers: Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

11 Industry: An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is determined from a description of the kind of business or service carried out at the person's main job.

12 Labour force: For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

13 Labour force status: A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

14 Not in labour force: Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.

15 Participation rate: For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

16 Part-time workers: Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

17 Unemployed: Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

18 Unemployment rate: For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

GEOGRAPHY

19 The Labour Force Survey was coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product, data are presented for Labour Force Dissemination Regions in NSW for the 2005-06 financial year.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

20 The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motel, etc.) and covers about 0.45% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

21 The information is collected using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire on a notebook computer. The CAI method was progressively implemented from October 2003 to August 2004 replacing the 'pen and paper' method previously used.

22 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

ACCURACY

23 Data used in this product are original. Original data have not been adjusted. ABS also release seasonally adjusted and trend labour force data at the state, territory and national level. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Trend data is produced by smoothing seasonally adjusted data, in order to reduce the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted data. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

24 Population benchmarks: Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004.

25 Effects of rounding: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

26 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

- **Sampling error** occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of other estimates and other movements may be determined by using information in the paper **Labour Force Survey Standard Errors** (cat. no. 6298.0) which is available free of charge on the ABS web site.
- **Non-sampling error** arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a

high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 96%.

COLLECTION HISTORY

27 National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

28 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Explanatory Notes to the February 1987 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0).

29 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0).

30 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0).

31 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details see **Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire** (cat. no. 6295.0) and **Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6232.0).

PUBLISHED DATA

32 Estimates from the Labour Force surveys are available in a number of publications. Estimates of Labour Force are published first in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), 31 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are published 38 days after the commencement of the interviews. More detailed estimates are available in electronic products (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) one week after the release of the first estimates. Users may also wish to refer to **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication contains additional tables and a detailed list of related publications.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

33 Unpublished data is available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

INTRODUCTION

- 1 The Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) is a quarterly mailout collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments.
- 2 The authority to conduct this survey is provided by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.
- 3 The STA collects information on different types of tourist accommodation.
- 4 In this product, data are presented for establishments, persons employed, takings and bed spaces.

SCOPE

- 5 From March quarter 2005, the scope of the STA comprises the following categories of establishments:

- licensed hotels and resorts with facilities and 5 or more rooms
- motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities and 5 or more rooms
- serviced apartments with 5 or more units
- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites
- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units
- visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

- 6 With the exception of caravan parks, these establishments provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation, i.e. accommodation which is not leased, and which is provided to guests who would generally stay for periods of less than two months. Some of these establishments also provide long-term residential accommodation. The amount of such activity is considered to be insignificant and is included in the data presented.

- 7 Caravan parks provide either short-term or long-term accommodation. If a caravan park has the majority of sites occupied by paying guests who have stayed continuously for two months or more during the survey period, the caravan park is classified as long-term. The data for caravan parks in this product represents both short-term and long-term accommodation.

- 8 Previous to March quarter 2005, the scope of the STA comprised:

- licensed hotels and resorts with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities and 15 or more rooms
- serviced apartments with 15 or more units.

- 9 For the four quarters of 2000 and 2003, the scope of the STA was expanded to include:

- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites
- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units
- visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

REFERENCE PERIOD

10 The data in this product are for the June quarter 2006.

KEY DATA ITEMS

11 The following key data items were used in this product:

12 Bed spaces: The maximum number of bed spaces normally in place available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots and divans not normally used as beds are excluded.

13 Cabins, flats, units and villas: The maximum number of cabins, flats, units and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

14 Capacity: Capacity in terms of rooms/units/apartments/suites, visitor hostel bed spaces, holiday flats/units/houses or caravan park sites is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests on the last day of the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

15 Caravan parks: Establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

16 Establishments: The number of licensed hotels and resorts, motels and guest houses, serviced apartments, caravan parks and visitor hostels within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period, or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

17 Holiday flats, units and houses: The total number of holiday flats, units and houses (excluding establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis) operated by letting entities (i.e. owners, managers or real estate agents) who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. These flats, units or houses should be mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and should not have breakfast available for guests. Data for holiday flats, units or houses include short-term owner operators as well as paying guest accommodation.

18 Licensed hotels and resorts with facilities: Establishments with five or more rooms which are licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

19 Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities: Establishments with five or more rooms which are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

20 On-site vans: The maximum number of vans owned or leased by the establishment for the purpose of providing accommodation to the general public.

21 Other powered sites: The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period, excluding powered sites occupied by on-site vans, and cabins, flats, units and villas.

22 Persons employed: The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities). This data item is not applicable to holiday flats, units and houses let by real estate agents.

23 Serviced apartments: Establishments with five or more units which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available on a unit/apartment basis to the general public for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave), refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities; all bed linen and towels should be provided, and daily servicing (i.e. cleaning and bed making) must be available through the on-site management, although this service may not necessarily be used.

24 Takings from accommodation: Since 1 July 2000, takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including Goods and Services Tax (GST). Takings from meals are excluded. In cases where takings from accommodation data cannot be provided inclusive of GST the amount of GST payable is estimated and the data revised accordingly. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.

25 Unpowered sites: The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

26 Visitor hostels: Establishments with 25 or more bed spaces which provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis (rather than by room). This category does not include establishments providing charity type accommodation (e.g. Salvation Army hostels) nor hotels, motels and guest houses without in-room facilities which provide accommodation on a per room basis.

GEOGRAPHY

27 In this product data are presented for Local Government Areas classified to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

28 SLA data are aggregated to tourism regions as defined by relevant state and territory tourism organisations. Tourism regions are reviewed annually and are subject to boundary and name changes. Where changes have occurred care should be taken when making comparisons with previously published data at this level.

29 Details of SLAs, the composition of tourism regions and maps of tourism regions are provided in the ABS publication **Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia** (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001).

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

30 The STA is a mailout collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments.

31 The main source of coverage is from the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Ltd. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals and periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.

ACCURACY

32 The survey does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by providers
- errors in the process of capturing data
- imputation for missing data
- definition and classification errors
- incomplete coverage.

33 Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile statistics.

34 The June quarter 2006 response rates were:

- Licensed hotels with facilities:
 - with 5 to 14 rooms (85.8%)
 - with 15 rooms or more (90.9%)
- Motels and guest houses:
 - with 5 to 14 rooms (90.3%)
 - with 15 rooms or more (91.5%)
- Serviced apartments:
 - with 5 to 14 rooms (91.6%)
 - with 15 rooms or more (94.2%)
- Caravan parks (92.2%)
- Holiday flats, units and houses (94.1%)
- Visitor hostels (90.5%).

35 Missing data items are replaced by imputed values based on reported data. Average quarterly movements are applied to previously reported data for each non-responding unit to estimate values for missing data items. If previously reported data are not available, then data from a similar unit is used as a 'donor' for the missing data items. Note that donor imputation was used for non-responding units for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 5 to 14 rooms as previous data was usually unavailable.

PUBLISHED DATA

36 Other ABS products which may be of interest are outlined below. Please note, older products may no longer be available through ABS bookshops but are available through ABS

libraries. All products released from 1998 onwards are available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

- **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (cat. no. 8635.0) (quarterly)
- **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data** (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001–8635.8.55.001)
- **Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia** (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001) (annual)
- **Tourist Accommodation, Australia, Expanded Scope Collection** (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001) (irregular)
- **Short-term Visitor Arrivals Estimates, Australia** (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) (issued monthly)
- **Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia** (cat. no. 3401.0) (issued monthly)
- **Australian National Accounts, Tourism Satellite Account** (cat. no. 5249.0) (annual)
- **Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2001** (cat. no. 1130.0) (irregular)

UNPUBLISHED DATA

37 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Personal Tax

AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE, PERSONAL TAX

INTRODUCTION

1 Taxation data are managed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The ATO is the main revenue collection agency of the Federal Government. The primary role of the ATO is to administer taxation legislation and to collect a wide variety of taxes.

2 The purpose for collecting taxation statistics is to monitor tax revenue which allows for the management and shaping of the revenue systems that sustain social and economic policy and fund services for Australians.

3 The information is collected under the **Income Tax Assessment Act 1997** and other legislative provisions.

4 The ATO collects data on demographic characteristics, taxable income, deductions, expenses and tax offsets.

5 In this product data are presented on mean individual taxable income and mean individual net tax.

SCOPE

6 The scope for this collection is all personal (or individual) taxpayers in Australia.

7 The coverage is annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule) submitted for the 2003–04 income year, which were processed before 31 October 2005.

8 Excluded from the collection are people who are exempt from submitting a tax return.

9 Refer to Taxation Statistics 2003–04 or the ATO's web site for further information.

REFERENCE PERIOD

10 The reference period is the 2003–04 income year.

KEY DATA ITEMS

11 The following key data items from the ATO relate to data used in this product.

12 Gross tax: The sum of tax on taxable income and complementary tax. Gross tax is calculated by applying the general rates of tax to the taxable income of most resident individual taxpayers.

13 Mean net tax: Mean (average) net tax is calculated by dividing the sum of net tax and total imputation credit by the number of taxable individuals.

14 Mean taxable income: Mean (or average) taxable income is calculated by dividing taxable income by the number of taxable individuals.

15 Net tax: Net tax refers to the 'net tax payable' personal taxpayers are liable to pay. It is calculated by deducting from gross tax any allowed tax offsets and credits (excluding 30% private health insurance tax offset, imputation credit, share of imputation credit from franked dividends and the section 100(2) credit), and adding on any Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

16 Non-taxable individuals: Non-taxable individuals are those persons who submitted an income tax return to the ATO and their net tax payable was \$0. This is different to those people who did not submit a return.

17 Taxable income (or loss): The taxable income amount is a Tax Office calculated amount. It is equal to the calculated amount of assessable income less allowable deductions. If the amount calculated is less than \$0 (that is, the total of the allowable deductions is greater than the calculated amount of assessable income), the taxable income amount will be reported as equal to \$0.

18 Taxable individuals: An individual is considered taxable when the calculated net tax payable of the individual is greater than \$0.

GEOGRAPHY

19 Data are coded according to the postcode in the residential address shown on the individual tax returns and conformed to Local Government Area (LGA). The **Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0), 2004 was used in the coding. In this product data are presented by LGA (see paragraph 26).

20 Cases in which the residential postcode was not shown, or where an invalid postcode was used have been classified as 'unknown'.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

21 Individuals receiving an income are required by law to submit a tax return at the end of each financial year. These returns can be completed either by the individual, or by an agent

acting on their behalf. Individual returns can be lodged either electronically or in paper form.

22 Once lodged, the ATO processes these returns. Aggregate data from these returns is then used to derive taxation statistics.

ACCURACY

23 Australia's tax system works on self-assessment, i.e. personal taxpayers must show on their annual income tax return all their assessable income and claim only those deductions, expenses and tax offsets to which they are entitled. To assist individuals to complete their income tax returns, the ATO distributes TaxPack which provides comprehensive instructions on how to complete the income tax return.

24 This data was collected using postcode geography and then concorded to Local Government Areas (LGA). The concordance uses 2004 ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data to estimate the percentage contribution of each postcode to each LGA. An assumption underlying the concordance is that the total population in the dataset is distributed throughout a postcode in the same way as the ERP data used to derive the concordance. This may be imprecise when the concordance is applied to a sub-population; for example, younger or Indigenous persons.

25 The data published in this product may differ from figures published by the ATO due to differences in the geographic coding of areas along the state borders.

26 Given that all in scope taxpayers are required to submit a return, the collection is effectively a census, which means that the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

PUBLISHED DATA

27 Detailed taxation data are published by the ATO annually in **Taxation Statistics**. Summary data are also published in the ATO's Annual Report.

RELATED WEB SITES

28 The ATO web site can be found at <www.ato.gov.au>.

Non-Government School Census

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TRAINING, NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

1 The Non-Government School Census is conducted by the Department of Education,

Science and Training (DEST). It is a census of non-government schools in Australia.

2 The Census provides statistics on non-government schools which are used to calculate annual grants entitlements and is used as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Schools Statistics Collection.

3 The information is collected under the authority of the **State Grants (primary and secondary assistance) Act 2000**.

4 The Census collects information on staff and students from all non-government establishments which administer or provide primary, secondary and/or special education. The data provides a snapshot of the staffing and student numbers on Census day.

5 In this product, information is presented on NSW non-government school enrolments by sex, grade, Indigenous status and type of non-government school.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the Census is staff of, and students enrolled in, non-government schools in Australia on Census day.

7 An enrolled student is one who is officially enrolled or registered at a school and active in a primary, secondary or special education day program, and who attended on a daily basis. Students who were absent on the day of the Census, but whose absence is explained (e.g. illness, extended holiday etc.) and remain enrolled, are in scope.

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The Census is conducted annually on the first Friday in August. The latest data release is for 2005. The reference date for the 2005 Census for all states and territories was Friday, 5 August. Schools complete the Census in the week of the reference date.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following key data items are used in this product:

10 Affiliation: Religious affiliation is used to categorise the school or campus.

11 Full time equivalent: Full time equivalent (FTE) is calculated using the following formula: Actual part-time hours / Full-time load hours (that equals a FTE of 1.0)

12 Indigenous status: Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Note that, historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depend upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

13 Primary education: Primary education typically commences at around age 5 and lasts for 7 to 8 years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

14 Secondary education: Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for 5 or 6 years. In NSW secondary

education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

15 Special student: A student who is physically and/or mentally disabled, impaired, or has social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics to be classified as a special student:

- mental or physical disability or impairment;
- slow learning ability;
- social or emotional problems;
- in custody, on remand or in hospital.

16 Students attending special schools are recorded according to age, not year level.

17 Ungraded Students: Ungraded students cannot be allocated to a particular grade, even though they may attend a primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education.

GEOGRAPHY

18 Data are coded based on the location of the school rather than the students' residence. Schools have been coded directly to Statistical Local Area (SLA) with the **Australian Standard Geographic Classification, 2005** (cat. no.1216.0) based on the geographic coordinates of the school address. In this product, data are presented at Local Government Area.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

19 School Census data are submitted by each school using the DEST web site. Extensive help information is available to school officials entering the data. A statutory declaration, signed by an appropriate officer, needs to be signed prior to the information being submitted.

20 The Census information, including the statutory declaration, is requested to be submitted within a week of the Census date. The data can be entered any day in the week of, or after, Census day. For multi-campus schools, a separate form must be completed for each campus.

ACCURACY

21 After each Census, DEST conducts a Post Enumeration Exercise as a quality assurance measure. Auditors are sent to randomly selected schools to assess how accurately the forms were completed.

22 Indigenous status may be under reported on enrolment forms. The forms are completed by a parent or guardian, who may not necessarily identify the Indigenous status of students. The level of under-reporting is unknown.

23 As the data is coded to the location of the school, care should be taken in using the data in concert with other data sources that are based on the residence of students and families.

24 As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;

- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

25 Due to the rounding of FTE data, totals are not always equal to the sum of the components.

COLLECTION HISTORY

26 The Census was first conducted in 1985 and has been conducted annually since then.

PUBLISHED DATA

27 Information from the Non-Government School Census, in addition to enrolments information from government schools for each state and territory, is published by the ABS in **Schools, Australia** (cat. no. 4221.0). Data cubes are also available for each state and territory.

RELATED WEB SITES

28 The Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) web site can be found at <www.dest.gov.au>.

Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGEING, MANAGEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RESIDENT LINKED INFORMATION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

1 Community Aged Care Packages (CACP) are a Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

2 The Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System (MERLIN) records the administration of payments to providers of Community Aged Care Packages. This data are used primarily by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

3 The collection contains information on the personal characteristics of CACP recipients, and their admission, separation and service provider details.

4 In this product, data are presented on the number of CACP recipients in each Local Government Area (LGA) in NSW.

SCOPE

5 The scope of this collection is all persons receiving a Community Aged Care Package.

6 Data on service outlets receiving flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy and on Multi-Purpose service outlets are not available as their recipients are not included in the current national database. As at June 30 2005, these services provided a total of 2,233 residential care places and 490 care packages Australia wide. The total number of residential places and care packages offered Australia-wide at 30 June 2005 was, respectively, 161,165 and 32,588.

REFERENCE PERIOD

7 The data relates to people receiving Community Aged Care Packages as at 30 June 2005.

KEY DATA ITEMS

8 The following key data items were used in this product.

9 Care recipients: A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care, and/or flexible care.

10 Community Aged Care Package (CACP): A Commonwealth-provided funding package to be used to purchase assistance which will enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

GEOGRAPHY

11 The location of the service outlet (not the service recipient) is geocoded to the Statistical Local Area (SLA). In this product, SLAs are aggregated to LGAs. The 2005 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

12 Where an Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) assesses a person and recommends that the person receive a CACP, a delegate of the ACAT will complete an Aged Care Application and Approval Form (Form 2624) in consultation with the applicant. The form is signed by either the applicant or someone on behalf of the applicant.

13 Details from this form are entered into the MERLIN system by DoHA staff. Data are then transferred to DoHA's data warehouse, the Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS), from which statistical extracts are taken.

14 Data from ACCMIS are provided to AIHW, who produce a national publication on recipients of CACPs.

ACCURACY

15 The ACCMIS data warehouse is periodically 'refreshed' and some existing data are revised when this occurs. As such, two extractions of data for the same period of time could have some differences due to revisions in between the dates of extraction.

16 The location of a service-providing outlet may be in a different LGA to the usual residence of the care recipient, and as such, care should be taken in the interpretation of this data.

17 Given that the data are from DoHA's payment system to service outlets, the collection is effectively a census, which means that the data are not subject to sampling variability. However other inaccuracies, collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

COLLECTION HISTORY

18 The AIHW publication **Community Aged Care Packages in Australia, 2003–04** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 54) is the seventh annual compilation of these statistics. In late 2002, a national census of Community Aged Care Package providers was conducted. This material was published in the AIHW report **Community Aged Care Packages Census 2002** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 35).

PUBLISHED DATA

19 Further information can be found in the publication **Community Aged Care Packages in Australia, 2003–04** (AIHW cat. no. Age 54) and also in **Community Aged Care Packages: How do they compare? — Aged And Community Care Service Development and Evaluation Report No. 32**, Mathur S, Evans A and Gibson DM, 1997.

RELATED WEB SITES

20 The Department of Health and Ageing web site can be found at <www.health.gov.au>. The AIHW web site can be found at <www.aihw.gov.au>.

System for the payment of Aged Residential Care

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGEING, SYSTEM FOR THE PAYMENT OF AGED RESIDENTIAL CARE

INTRODUCTION

1 The System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care (SPARC) is an administrative collection managed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. It contains details of the payments to providers of residential care in Australia.

2 The data are primarily used by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

3 This collection contains information on residents, their classification scale, admission and separation dates.

4 In this product, data are presented on the number of persons in aged residential care for each Local Government Area (LGA) in NSW. Data has been sourced from DoHA.

SCOPE

5 The scope of the collection is all persons who:

- were living in a nursing home or hostel (now known only as residential care) at 1st October 1997 or who have since been admitted to residential care;
- have applied for admittance to residential care and at 1st October 1997 had a valid Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) assessment; or,
- have previously been living in residential care and have since 'separated', i.e. have left residential care.

6 People in residential care includes both permanent and respite admissions.

REFERENCE PERIOD

7 The data relates to people in residential aged care as at 30 June 2005.

KEY DATA ITEMS

8 The following key data items were used in this product:

9 Care recipients: A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care and/or flexible care.

10 Resident: A resident is a person who has been assessed as requiring residential care and who resides in a Commonwealth-funded aged care service.

11 Residential care: Personal and/ or nursing care that is provided to a person in a residential care service. The person is also provided with accommodation that includes appropriate staffing, meals, cleaning services, furnishings, furniture and equipment for the provision of that care and accommodation.

GEOGRAPHY

12 The location of the service outlet (not the service recipient) is geocoded to the Statistical Local Area (SLA). In this product, SLAs are aggregated to LGAs. The 2005 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

13 Where a person is assessed and it is recommended that the person be admitted to a residential aged care facility, a delegate of the assessing team will complete an Aged Care Application and Approval Form (Form 2624) in consultation with the applicant. The form is signed by either the applicant or someone on behalf of the applicant.

14 Details from this form are entered into the SPARC system by DoHA staff. Data are then transferred to DoHA's data warehouse, the Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS), from which statistical extracts are taken.

15 Data from ACCMIS are provided to AIHW who produce a national publication on residential aged care.

ACCURACY

16 The ACCMIS data warehouse is periodically 'refreshed' and some existing data are revised when this occurs. As such, two extractions of data for the same period of time could have some differences due to revisions in between the dates of extraction.

17 Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these tables as residents may not necessarily have been living in the same LGA prior to their admission to residential care.

18 Given that this data are from DoHA's payment system to residential aged care facilities, the collection is effectively a census, which means that the data are not subject to sampling variability. However other inaccuracies, collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

COLLECTION HISTORY

19 Residential aged care was restructured in 1997–98 and a single system for the collection of information, SPARC, was introduced.

PUBLISHED DATA

20 The AIHW publication **Residential aged care in Australia, 2003–04** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 43) is available from the AIHW website, as is a working paper entitled **Client characteristics metadata in residential aged care**.

RELATED WEB SITES

21 The Department of Health and Ageing web site can be found at <www.health.gov.au>. The AIHW web site can be found at <www.aihw.gov.au>.

Recorded Crime Statistics Database

NSW BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH, RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS DATABASE

INTRODUCTION

1 The Recorded Crime Statistics Database of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) comprises extracts from the NSW Police Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). The primary purpose of the COPS database is to record all police activities by NSW Police. As a secondary purpose, an extract of the data is used by BOCSAR and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to produce crime statistics for NSW.

2 NSW Police do not have mandatory reporting requirements outside the **Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985**. BOCSAR are not subject to any legislative reporting requirements but report crime statistics in accordance with their charter. A copy of their charter can be seen on the BOCSAR web site. An extract of the COPS administrative by-product is used by

BOCSAR to produce regular reports and ad-hoc analysis of crime rates and trend statistics.

3 Recorded crime statistics represent criminal incidents reported to police and recorded on the COPS database. The counting units are **recorded criminal incidents**, (except for murder and manslaughter where the counting units are victims), rather than **recorded incidents**. COPS data are categorised by date of reporting to police, or date of detection by police, rather than by date of occurrence of the incident. Information recorded in the COPS database is on unique occurrences attended by police or reported to police (referred to as COPS events). Within each unique occurrence, linked information on incident type, persons of interest and victims are also recorded. Note that more than one incident can be included in a single COPS event. Similarly more than one offence can be included in a single incident.

4 In this product, selected data on occurrences is presented:

- criminal incidents data are reported by offence category
- number and type of apprehended violence orders (AVOs) granted.

SCOPE

5 The COPS database used by NSW Police includes information on all reported criminal incidents, data on police actions, and other occurrences attended by, or reported to, police. The scope of the dataset is police activities, including:

- all events attended
- incident of all reported and detected crime
- all recorded victim records associated with reported and detected personal crime
- persons of interest involved in all reported and detected crime
- apprehended violence orders (AVOs) granted and
- other information used in policing.

6 Excluded from the scope of the COPS database are offences which have no associated action by NSW Police, such as offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction. However, if NSW Police were involved in investigating an offence against Commonwealth laws then it would be included in COPS.

7 The COPS data extracted for the BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database, are verified records of criminal incidents, persons of interest and victims. A verified record is one which has been signed off by the recording officer or supervisor. The selected data on domestic violence which is extracted directly from the COPS database also includes only verified incidents.

8 In this product, the scope of the Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) data is only those AVOs granted in Local Courts for NSW residents.

REFERENCE PERIOD

9 Each quarter, BOCSAR receives a one year extract of information from the NSW Police. The reference period for recorded crime and Apprehended Violence Order data presented in this product is the 2005 calendar year based on the latest extract.

KEY DATA ITEMS

10 The following key data items are used in this product.

11 Apprehended Violence Order (AVO): An order that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering the defendant to refrain from certain activities. The defendant must obey the orders made by the Court. The type of AVO depends upon the relationship between the applicant and the defendant. The AVO type refers to either domestic violence or non-domestic (personal) violence.

12 Criminal incident: A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at (or in the case of fire, started at) the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

13 A criminal incident can consist of one or more offences of the same type (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons AND if:

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place
- they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s)
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

14 For example, one offender assaulting two victims would be counted as one criminal incident. Alternatively, two criminal incidents are recorded in the COPS database if there are two distinct offence types involved (e.g. demand money with menaces and assault) even if the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. A criminal incident can have more than one person of interest.

15 Domestic violence: The term **domestic** relates to any person who cohabited with, or is a carer of, the victim. This can include anyone who has been in a relationship with, and/or who is legally related to, the victim. Where assault or other forms of violence occur in a COPS event police officers are required to record whether it is related to domestic violence. If no criminal offence is recorded, but domestic violence is indicated, a **Domestic Violence - no offence** COPS incident is recorded.

16 Offence type: Offence categories are derived from COPS incident types; a unique police classification which encompass both offences as well as other police activities. The COPS extract used by BOCSAR is based on a set of offence categories aligned to the 1995 **Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)** issued by the ABS (cat. no. 1234.0). In this product the offence types and sub-categories reported are:

17 Assault

- domestic violence related
- non-domestic violence related.

18 Sexual offences

- sexual assault

19 Robbery

- robbery without a weapon
- robbery with a firearm
- robbery with a weapon not a firearm.

20 Theft

- break and enter—dwelling
- break and enter—non-dwelling
- motor vehicle theft
- steal from motor vehicle

21 Arson

22 Malicious damage to property

23 Illicit drug offences

- possession and/or use of drugs (includes the possession and/or use of: cocaine; narcotics; cannabis; and other drugs)
- dealing/trafficking drugs (includes the possession and/or use of: cocaine; narcotics; cannabis; and other drugs)

24 Driving offences

- Note that from 2003 onwards , the counting unit for driving offences, including driving causing death, is the number of legal actions commenced.

GEOGRAPHY

25 The COPS database has mandatory suburb and postcode fields in which geographical details are entered. A criminal incident is assigned to a region when the location of the incident falls within that region. Data is concorded from postcodes to Local Government Areas (LGAs) using a concordance which proportionately allocates population.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

26 The COPS database is compiled by NSW Police Service, who enter details of all crimes that are either reported to them by a victim or witness, or which they have detected during the course of their duty. Records are verified by the recording officer or supervisor. A verified record is a record which has been signed off by the recording officer or supervisor.

27 Records created in the COPS database undergo an edit check. Records for a lesser offence can be verified by the entering officer, otherwise records are sent to a supervisor for verification.

28 BOCSAR receive an extract of the COPS database which forms the basis of the BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

29 The BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database is edited to remove offences not included in their collection and to remove invalid postcodes.

ACCURACY

30 Criminal incidents are included in the counting period in which they were reported to or detected by police. In most cases criminal incidents are recorded on the COPS database on the day of reporting. However, because the reporting date and recording date may differ, it is possible for updating of data to occur. That is, data extracted for a specified period of time (incidents reported in 2004, for example) may differ according to the date of extraction. This updating is minimal however, and is unlikely to affect trends in the data.

31 COPS data relates to the date the offence comes to the attention of the police, not the date on which the offence occurs. This is particularly relevant to offences such as homicide and sexual assault.

32 Recorded crime statistics for some offence categories do not accurately reflect the actual level of crime in the community. This is because the number of incidents recorded may be affected by extraneous factors which are not easily measured, in particular:

- many crimes which occur are not reported to police and will therefore not be recorded, e.g. a large number of assaults, sexual assaults and robberies are not reported to police
- recording of those offences which are detected by, rather than reported to police are strongly affected by policing practices (for example, drug offences, drink driving offences, offensive behaviour, receiving stolen goods) therefore recorded rates for such offences do not accurately reflect actual rates
- Sydney Local Government Area (LGA), has high recorded crime rates because, compared with other regions, the resident population is small relative to the number of people using the area. Therefore the area has a high user population which is not reflected in the denominator when calculating rates.
- recorded crime rates in LGAs with small population sizes are not always a good indicator of offending. Crime rates in areas with populations under 3,000 may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. In this product, these rates have been marked with an asterisk (*).

33 As this collection is effectively a census of reported crime, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data;
- definition and classification errors.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER DATA SOURCES

34 Data sourced directly from the COPS database will differ from data published by

BOCSAR because COPS data includes both verified and non-verified records, whereas BOCSAR data exclude non-verified records.

COLLECTION HISTORY

35 COPS data are affected by legislative changes. This includes the creation of new offences as well as major initiatives such as mandatory reporting. The results of Ministerial and Ombudsman reviews of legislation can also affect the way offence and activity incidents are recorded and reported. These types of changes may have an impact on reported crime statistics over time.

36 BOCSAR has received COPS data since 1994.

PUBLISHED DATA

37 The major annual publication produced by BOCSAR is **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**. Information about the COPS data used by BOCSAR is available in that publication. Information on Apprehended Violence Orders is published by BOCSAR in **NSW Criminal Court Statistics**.

RELATED WEB SITES

38 The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research web site can be found at <www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar>.

Government School Census

NSW DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

1 The Government School Census Collections are administered by the NSW Department of Education and Training (DET). The collections consist of the Term One School Census and Mid Year School Census, which are censuses of all students in government schools in NSW.

2 DET conducts the censuses for planning, reporting and resource allocation purposes.

3 There are no legislative requirements to conduct the censuses. However, DET is required to report the Mid Year Census results to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC).

4 The censuses collect information on the demographic characteristics of government school students in NSW. Demographic characteristics such as age and sex are collected in both censuses. Data on language spoken at home is only collected in the Term One Census and data on Indigenous status is only collected in the Mid Year Census.

5 In this product, information is presented from the Mid Year Census on NSW public school enrolments by sex, grade, and Indigenous status.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the census includes all students enrolled in government schools in NSW on the day of the Mid Year Census. Enrolled students includes students that are full time, and full time equivalent.

REFERENCE PERIOD

7 The Mid Year Census is conducted annually, on the first Friday in August in Term Three. The latest release of data are available for 2005.

KEY DATA ITEMS

8 The following key data items are used in this product:

9 Full time equivalent (FTE): A full time load has a value of one. Students on less than a full time load are expressed as a fraction of the minimum full time load. In 2004 a minimum workload for a full time year 11 or year 12 in NSW government schools was 10 units of study.

10 Indigenous status: Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Note that, historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depend upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

11 Primary education: Primary education typically commences at around age 5 and usually lasts for 7 years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

12 Schools for Specific Purposes: Schools for specific purposes (SSPs) are for students with specific needs. Students in SSPs are not assigned to a year of schooling but are reported according to their type of specific need. Students with multiple disabilities are reported according to their main disability. Most schools for specific purposes have permanent enrolments and include schools for students with intellectual (mild, moderate and severe), physical, visual or hearing disabilities, behaviours disorders or emotional disturbance, and students in juvenile justice centres.

13 Secondary education: Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for between 4 to 6 years. In NSW secondary education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

14 Ungraded: Ungraded students may attend a special primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education but can not be allocated to a particular year level.

GEOGRAPHY

15 Data are coded based on the location of the school rather than the students' residence. Schools have been coded directly to Statistical Local Area (SLA) using the **Australian Standard Geographic Classification, 2005**, (cat. no.1216.0) based on the geographic coordinates of the school address. In this product, Local Government Area data has been used.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

16 Student enrolment details are used by schools to complete the Term One Census and Mid Year Census. School enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian at the time of student enrolment. It is not compulsory to answer every question asked on the form. School administration staff enter enrolment form details into the school computer system.

17 Standard forms, sent by DET, are used for the Mid Year Census. The forms are completed by school administrative staff, either manually or using a standard computer report, are approved by Principals and returned to DET.

18 DET process the forms and undertake data editing, cross validation and data manipulation to ensure data are correct. Forms that have missing values are referred back to the school in question.

ACCURACY

19 It is known that enrolment forms, completed by a parent or guardian, may not necessarily identify the Indigenous status of students at the time of enrolment. Therefore, Indigenous status may be under reported. The level of under-reporting is not known.

20 As the data is coded to the location of the school, care should be taken in using the data in concert with other data sources that are based on the residence of students and families.

21 As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

22 Due to the rounding of FTE data, totals are not always equal to the sum of the components.

COLLECTION HISTORY

23 Government school censuses have been conducted since the 1980s. Since the first collections, changes in the type of demographic information collected in each census have occurred. For example, between 1987 and 1995 data on language spoken at home was collected in the Mid Year Census. However, from 1996 this information was collected as part of the Term One Census.

PUBLISHED DATA

24 The main source of published data can be found in the **DET Statistical Bulletin** and the **DET Annual Report**. Additional data from the censuses can be found in **DET LBOTE Bulletin**, **Mid Year In Brief** and the **DET Directory**. The data collected in the Mid Year Census is also aggregated and published by the ABS in **Schools, Australia** (cat. no. 4221.0).

RELATED WEB SITES

25 The NSW Department of Education and Training web site can be found at

Births Collection

NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, BIRTHS COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

1 The Births Collection is administered by the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It records the details of births in NSW.

2 This dataset is the collection used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the compilation of **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3301.0) and is also used in the calculation of official population estimates. Registration of a birth is required by law, and must be completed for a birth certificate to be issued (a necessary document to establish identity being used to enrol in educational institutions, open bank accounts, apply for passports, etc).

3 The authority to collect this information is legislated in the **Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act 1995**.

4 Information is collected on the details of the birth, the mother and father, their marriage, previous children from this relationship, and children of the mother from other relationships.

5 In this product, data are presented on births by age of mother and fertility rates.

SCOPE

6 The scope of this collection is births to women who usually reside in NSW, and births to women who were overseas residents but were in NSW at the time of birth and thus registered the birth in NSW.

7 The coverage of this collection is all births registered by at least one parent. It is known that there are some births which are not registered. However, these are small in number.

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The reference period is calendar years.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following key data items from the Births collection relate to data used in this product.

10 Birth: The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.

11 Local Government Area (LGA) of usual residence: The LGA of usual residence refers to the LGA of usual residence of the mother during the majority of her pregnancy.

12 Total fertility rate: The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female

would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

GEOGRAPHY

13 The **2004 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) is used in the coding of this collection. Data are available by Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Within this report, SLA data has been aggregated to Local Government Area.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

14 The registration of births is the responsibility of state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and is based on an information form completed by a parent of the child.

15 This form is the basis of the data provided to the ABS, by Registrars, for compilation of the aggregate statistics in the births publication. Most data items are collected in all states and territories, and therefore statistics at the national level are available for most characteristics. Some states also collect additional information.

ACCURACY

16 There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and as a result of delay in registration, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year, or even later. This delay can be caused by either a delay by the parents or Registrar in registering the birth.

17 For births data, cell values less than three have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

PUBLISHED DATA

18 The publication **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3301.0) is released around November each year.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

19 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

RELATED WEB SITES

20 The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages web site can be found at <www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>.

Deaths Collection

NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, DEATHS COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

1 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Deaths collection has been compiled from data made available to the ABS by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state or territory.

2 The Deaths collection brings together statistics and indicators for deaths in Australia.

3 In NSW, the **Births, Deaths & Marriages Act 1995** requires all deaths occurring in NSW to be registered within 7 days of burial or cremation.

4 The Deaths collection includes information on the number of deaths classified by age, sex, birthplace, marital status, cause of death and usual residence of deceased by state or territory; also information on infant deaths, deaths of Indigenous persons, age-specific death rates, expectation of life at birth and standardised death rates.

5 In this product, information is presented on deaths and death rates by age and sex. Information is also presented on the number of infant deaths between 2002 and 2004 and the average infant mortality rate for the same period.

SCOPE

6 The ABS Deaths Collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside Australia may be registered but are not included in the ABS statistics.

7 These tables do not include foetal deaths (stillbirths).

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The reference period is calendar years, with the latest release available for 2004.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following key data items from the Deaths collection relate to data used in this product:

10 Death: Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

11 Infant death: An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

12 Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. In this product the infant mortality rate has been presented as an average for three years. The average rate was derived by calculating the infant mortality rate for each year, summing those rates and dividing the summation by three.

13 Local government area of usual residence: Local Government Area (LGA) of usual residence refers to the LGA of usual residence of the deceased.

14 Standardised death rate (SDR): Standardised death rates enable the comparison of

death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates: the direct and indirect methods. In this product, only the **indirect method** is used. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

GEOGRAPHY

15 The **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) is used in the coding of this collection. Data are available by Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Within this product, SLA data has been aggregated to Local Government Areas.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

16 The registration of deaths is the responsibility of the individual state and territory Registrars and is based on information supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or an official of the institution where the death occurred and on information supplied by a medical practitioner as to the cause of death. This information is supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by individual Registrars for compilation into the aggregate statistics.

ACCURACY

17 There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a death and, as a result of delays in registration, some deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later.

18 For deaths data, cell values of less than three have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information. Other cells may be suppressed to provide consequential confidentiality.

19 In compiling these statistics, the ABS employs a variety of quality control measures to ensure that the statistics are as reliable as possible. These measures include seeking further information where necessary to enable accurate classification of the underlying cause of death, detailed computer editing of data and checks on the statistical output, at the individual record and aggregate levels.

20 To assist certifiers in providing accurate and comprehensive information for mortality coding, the ABS provides certification booklets for guidance in the completion of medical certificates of cause of death.

PUBLISHED DATA

21 The main summary publications are **Deaths, Australia** (cat. no. 3302.0) and **Causes of Death, Australia** (cat. no. 3303.0).

UNPUBLISHED DATA

22 Unpublished data are available via a consultancy from the ABS. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

RELATED WEB SITES

23 The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages web site can be found at <www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>.

Driver and Rider Licence Holders

ROADS AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY NSW, DRIVER AND RIDER LICENCE HOLDERS

INTRODUCTION

1 The number of licence holders is derived from the Driver and Vehicle System (DRIVES), the operational system of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA). The RTA collects information on licence holders in order to maintain the driver licence register as required by law. The data are then used by the RTA, Police and the community. Information is only released in accordance with the **Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998**.

2 Licence information is collected under the authority of the **Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1998**, and the **Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999**.

3 Data collected in DRIVES covers all recordable licensing, registration and related activities in NSW.

4 In this product, data are presented on the number of driver and rider licence holders.

SCOPE

5 The scope of the collection is holders of current, valid driver and rider licences in NSW. Licence holders are persons aged 16 years and above, who have met the eligibility requirements to drive and/ or ride a motor vehicle. A licence holder can hold more than one class of licence, however they will only be counted once as this is a count of licence holders, not licences.

REFERENCE PERIOD

6 The data presented is a snapshot as of 30 June 2005. It is the number of licence holders with valid, current licences at this point in time.

KEY DATA ITEMS

7 The following key data items relate to the data used in this product.

8 Licence Holder: A NSW licence holder is a person who holds a NSW driver or rider licence issued by the RTA. The RTA issues licences when it deems that the person is knowledgeable about the road rules, competent, medically fit to drive safely and meets other licensing requirements. By law, licence holders must be 16 years of age or older before they are eligible to apply to drive a vehicle.

GEOGRAPHY

9 Each licence holder is identified by their postcode of residence and coded to Local Government Areas (LGAs). In this product, data are presented by LGA. The **Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) 2005** Edition was used in the coding.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

10 DRIVES, the on-line operational system used by the RTA, records all registration and licensing transactions between the RTA and its customers as they take place. The RTA statistics on licence holders are derived from these transactions.

11 Statistics on licensing are compiled by the Business and Information Services Section of the RTA. The section receives regular reports from DRIVES in the form of Management Information System (MIS) reports. MIS reports may be either transaction based or in the form of a snapshot. The data published in this product are snapshot data.

ACCURACY

12 This data was collected using postcode geography and then concorded to Local Government Areas (LGA). The 2005 concordance has been updated from the 2001 concordance which uses 2001 ABS Census data to estimate the percentage contribution of each postcode to each LGA. An assumption underlying the concordance is that the population in the dataset is distributed throughout a postcode in the same way as the Census data used to derive the concordance. This may be imprecise when the concordance is applied to a sub-population; for example, younger or Indigenous persons.

13 As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

COLLECTION HISTORY

14 The collection of statistical information in its current format started in 1997. However, the RTA has been collecting licensing information since its inception on 1 January, 1990, with a frequent count of licence holders starting in 1994.

15 The RTA was established by the amalgamation of the Department of Motor Transport (DMT), the Department of Main Roads, and the Traffic Authority.

16 Prior to 1990, information on licence holders was held by the DMT, and before that, it was kept by the NSW Police, who were the original driver licensing authority in the State.

17 The RTA began using DRIVES in the early 1990s. Prior to DRIVES, customer service staff completed all forms in writing when instigating a transaction. These forms were then processed by its data entry section into their computer system. These data had been transferred to DRIVES.

18 Over the years, the laws regulating licensing have changed. An amendment in 1997 changed the licence classes. This does not affect data on total licence holders. From July 2000, licence types were broadened slightly to split Provisional licences into P1 and P2. The tenure of licences has also changed over time.

PUBLISHED DATA

19 Licence statistics are published in the annual **New South Wales Driver and Vehicle Statistics** publication, and summary data are presented in the **RTA Annual Report**. Registration and licensing statistics can also be found on the RTA website.

RELATED WEB SITES

20 The RTA web site can be found at <www.rta.nsw.gov.au>.

Public Library Statistics

NSW STATE LIBRARY, PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

1 The public library statistics collection is managed by the NSW State Library. The collection consists of data on public library services in NSW. The data are collected from local councils who submit information on the public libraries in their Local Government Area (LGA).

2 The collection is used by local councils, public libraries, and state libraries in Australia to report on and monitor the performance of NSW public libraries, and for benchmarking purposes in NSW and elsewhere in Australia.

3 Collecting this information assists the Library Council of NSW to fulfil their legislative requirement to make careful inquiry into all local library services. The data are derived from returns by local councils.

4 Data are collected on various topics including library expenditure and subsidy, circulation, total stock, registered borrowers (a person who is in possession of a valid, active library card), staff, acquisitions, service points and library materials.

5 In this product, information is presented on the circulation of public library materials in NSW.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the collection is all public libraries in NSW.

7 Public libraries may include the following facilities:

- Central library - This is either a single site library service point, or the operational centre and central service point of a multiple site library service. It is operated by permanent paid library staff. It is usually where the principal library collection is housed, where processing is centralised and where the public have direct access to a full range of library services and facilities.
- Administration headquarters - the operational centre for a multiple site library service

that operates only or mainly for administrative functions and does not provide a full range of public library services.

- Branch library - This is a service point that is an auxiliary facility with separate quarters from the Central library. It has a permanent collection of books, a permanent paid staff and offers a broad range of public library services and a regular schedule of public service hours.
- Specialist service point - a facility with public access that does not offer a broad range of public library services, but focuses on one aspect of public library service, e.g. children's, genealogy. It is operated by permanent paid library staff.
- Public service outlets - primarily covers Deposit stations and are usually staffed by volunteers or have no staff.
- Deposit station - A service point not operated by library staff, which is usually open for limited hours and is stocked with a small collection of books and other library materials that are changed periodically. Computer access to the library's database may also be provided.
- Joint use facility/area - a facility/area that is open to the public, has a permanent paid staff and is managed by a formal cooperative agreement between the council and another institution (usually educational, e.g. a school).
- Mobile library - A vehicle equipped and operated by paid library staff to provide a mobile branch library service.

REFERENCE PERIOD

8 The reference period is financial years, with data collected annually. The latest release available is for 2004-05.

KEY DATA ITEMS

9 The following key data items relate to the data used in this product:

10 Circulation of materials: Circulation is a count of all materials in all formats that are loaned for use outside the library. Materials are library resources that are available for reference and loan. These include books, DVDs, CDs and tapes, magazines, videos, CD-ROMs, large print and audio books, toys, etc.

GEOGRAPHY

11 Local councils report for all the libraries in their Local Government Area (LGA). LGAs may have more than one library.

12 Circulation is counted at the library of issue, whether it be a central library, branch library, or a deposit station.

13 Where a Local Government Area boundary changed during the reference year the data has been attributed to the relevant LGA of the 2005 edition of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundary using the street address of the library.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

14 Standard data collection forms are used to collect information from local councils on public library activity. Data collection forms are completed by local councils and submitted to the State Library for processing.

15 The State Library processes the forms and undertakes consistency checks by analysing

movements in the reporting patterns of councils from one year to the next. Any major movements are queried.

ACCURACY

16 Central libraries may cater for the needs of more than one LGA. These libraries are known as regional libraries. Where central libraries service the needs of multiple LGAs (including using a mobile library to service remote areas), the circulation for these LGAs has been attributed solely to the LGA where the central library is located. The circulation of Branch libraries and deposit stations has been attributed to the LGAs in which the libraries and deposit stations are located.

17 Care needs to be exercised in the interpretation of LGA data. This is particularly important for LGAs with a central library, which is designed to cater for the needs of residents of multiple LGAs, and for LGAs serviced primarily by mobile libraries, whose circulation may be under reported.

18 There are financial incentives for councils to complete their forms so as to receive State Government funding, and questions related to circulation are also used by the NSW Local Government Grants Commission to calculate payments to councils. As such, all local councils submit their surveys annually.

19 Given that all local councils responded, the collection was effectively a census, which means that the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

COLLECTION HISTORY

20 The State Library has been collecting and reporting public library statistics since 1973.

PUBLISHED DATA

21 Library statistics are published annually by the State Library of NSW in the **Public Library Statistics** publication.

22 The data published in this product may differ from figures published by NSW State Library due to differences in the geographic coding of areas along the state borders.

RELATED WEB SITES

23 The State Library of NSW web site can be found at <www.sl.nsw.gov.au>.

Geographic Area Comparisons

GEOGRAPHIC AREA COMPARISONS

This page includes important information regarding:

- how Local Government Areas (LGAs) concord to other geographies used in this product; and
- the changes to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and LGAs between the 2004 and 2006 editions of the **Australian Standard Geographic Classification** (cat. no. 1216.0).

It is important to be aware of these geographic relationships and changes when using the data provided in this product.


The spreadsheet contains worksheets with the following information:

Sheet 1: Geographic concordance for Labour Force Survey dissemination regions.

Sheet 2: Geographic concordance for ABS Tourism regions.

Sheet 3: Local Government Area changes between the 2004 and 2006 editions of the ASGC.

Sheet 4: Statistical Local Area changes between the 2004 and 2006 editions of the ASGC.

 Geographic area comparisons (284 Kb, xls)

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends and relatives.

Affiliation - Non-government school enrolments

Religious affiliation is used to categorise the school or campus.

Alterations and additions

Building activity carried out on existing buildings. Includes adding to or diminishing floor area, altering the structural design of a building and affixing rigid components which are integral to the functioning of the building.

Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)

An order that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering the

defendant to refrain from certain activities. The defendant must obey the orders made by the Court. The type of AVO depends upon the relationship between the applicant and the defendant. The AVO type refers to either domestic violence or non-domestic (personal) violence.

Average annual rate of growth

The average annual rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Bed spaces

The maximum number of bed spaces normally in place available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots and divans not normally used as beds are excluded.

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.

Building

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.

Cabins, flats, units and villas

The maximum number of cabins, flats, units and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

Capacity

Capacity in terms of rooms/units/apartments/suites, visitor hostel bed spaces, holiday flats/units/houses or caravan park sites is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests on the last day of the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

Caravan parks

Establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

Care recipients

A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care, and/or flexible care.

Circulation of materials

Circulation is a count of all materials in all formats that are loaned for use outside the library. Materials are library resources that are available for reference and loan. These include books, DVDs, CDs and tapes, magazines, videos, CD-ROMs, large print and audio books, toys, etc.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over - Labour Force Survey

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts; overseas residents in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commercial

Buildings primarily occupied with or engaged in commercial trade or work intended for commercial trade, including buildings used primarily in wholesale and retail trades, office and transport activities.

Community Aged Care Package (CACP)

A Commonwealth-provided funding package to be used to purchase assistance which will enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

Conversions

Building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month, though they have only appeared separately in the Building Approvals publication from the January 1998 issue. Prior to that issue, conversions were published as part of the 'Conversions, etc.' category or included elsewhere within a table.

Country of birth

A person's birthplace is coded according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Criminal incident

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at (or in the case of fire, started at) the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

A criminal incident can consist of one or more offences of the same type (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons AND if:

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place
- they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s)
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

For example, one offender assaulting two victims would be counted as one criminal incident. Alternatively, two criminal incidents are recorded in the COPS database if there are two distinct offence types involved (e.g. demand money with menaces and assault) even if the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. A criminal incident can have more than one person of interest.

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Domestic violence

The term **domestic** relates to any person who cohabited with, or is a carer of, the victim. This can include anyone who has been in a relationship with, and/or who is legally related to, the victim. Where assault or other forms of violence occur in a COPS event police officers are required to record whether it is related to domestic violence. If no criminal offence is recorded, but domestic violence is indicated, a **Domestic Violence - no offence** COPS incident is recorded.

Dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

Employed

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of

- the reference week; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Establishments

The number of licensed hotels and resorts, motels and guest houses, serviced apartments, caravan parks and visitor hostels within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period, or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

Estimated Resident Population

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Family

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying either a couple, parent-child or other blood relationship.

Family with dependent children

Includes families with a child under 15 years and/or a child of 15–24 years of age who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student.

Full-time equivalent - Government school enrolments

A full time load has a value of one. Students on less than a full time load are expressed as a fraction of the minimum full time load. In 2004 a minimum workload for a full time year 11 or year 12 in NSW government schools was 10 units of study.

Full-time equivalent - Non-government school enrolments

Full time equivalent (FTE) is calculated using the following formula: Actual part-time hours / Full-time load hours (that equals a FTE of 1.0)

Full-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Gross tax

The sum of tax on taxable income and complementary tax. Gross tax is calculated by applying the general rates of tax to the taxable income of most resident individual taxpayers.

Holiday flats, units and houses

The total number of holiday flats, units and houses (excluding establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis) operated by letting entities (i.e. owners, managers or real estate agents) who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. These flats, units or houses should be mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and should not have breakfast available for guests. Data for holiday flats, units or houses include short-term owner operators as well as paying guest accommodation.

Houses

A house is a detached building primarily intended for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.

Household

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make a common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

Household type

Describes the household within a dwelling:

- Family household: Can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors).
- Multiple family household: Contain more than one family. A maximum of three families can be coded to a household.
- Lone person household: Identified as a person who makes provision for their own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person dwelling. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
- Group household: Consists of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple, parent-child, or other blood relationships in these households.

Indigenous status

Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Note that, historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depend upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

Industrial

Buildings used for warehousing and the production and assembly activities of industrial

establishments, including factories and plants.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is determined from a description of the kind of business or service carried out at the person's main job.

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. In this product the infant mortality rate has been presented as an average for three years. The average rate was derived by calculating the infant mortality rate for each year, summing those rates and dividing the summation by three.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Language spoken at home

Persons were asked to indicate whether they speak a language other than English at home. Information was coded according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)** (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language was coded for each person.

Licence holder

A NSW licence holder is a person who holds a NSW driver or rider licence issued by the RTA. The RTA issues licences when it deems that the person is knowledgeable about the road rules, competent, medically fit to drive safely and meets other licensing requirements. By law, licence holders must be 16 years of age or older before they are eligible to apply to drive a vehicle.

Licensed hotels and resorts with facilities

Establishments with five or more rooms which are licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

Local Government Area (LGA)

The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Area. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Mean net tax

Mean (average) net tax is calculated by dividing the sum of net tax and total imputation credit by the number of taxable individuals.

Mean taxable income

Mean (or average) taxable income is calculated by dividing taxable income by the number of taxable individuals.

Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities

Establishments with five or more rooms which are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

Net tax

Net tax refers to the 'net tax payable' personal taxpayers are liable to pay. It is calculated by deducting from gross tax any allowed tax offsets and credits (excluding 30% private health insurance tax offset, imputation credit, share of imputation credit from franked dividends and the section 100(2) credit), and adding on any Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

New - Building approvals

Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously did not exist.

Non-residential building

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity. However, the value of these dwelling units cannot be separated out from that of the non-residential building which they are part of, therefore the value associated with these remains in the appropriate non-residential category.

Non-taxable individuals

Non-taxable individuals are those persons who submitted an income tax return to the ATO and their net tax payable was \$0. This is different to those people who did not submit a return.

Not in labour force

Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.

Number - Personal tax

Number refers to the number of individual assessments lodged to the ATO.

Offence type

Offence categories are derived from COPS incident types; a unique police classification which encompass both offences as well as other police activities. The COPS extract used by BOCSAR is based on a set of offence categories aligned to the 1995 **Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)** (cat. no. 1234.0). In this product the offence types and sub-categories reported are:

- Assault
 - domestic violence related
 - non-domestic violence related
- Sexual offences
 - sexual assault
- Robbery
 - robbery without a weapon
 - robbery with a firearm
 - robbery with a weapon not a firearm.
- Theft
 - break and enter - dwelling
 - break and enter - non-dwelling
 - motor vehicle theft
 - steal from motor vehicle
- Arson
- Malicious damage to property
- Illicit drug offences
 - possession and/or use of drugs (includes the possession and/or use of: cocaine; narcotics; cannabis; and other drugs)
 - dealing/trafficking drugs (includes the possession and/or use of: cocaine; narcotics; cannabis; and other drugs)
- Driving offences
 - Note that from 2003 onwards , the counting unit for driving offences, including driving causing death, is the number of legal actions commenced.

On-site vans

The maximum number of vans owned or leased by the establishment for the purpose of providing accommodation to the general public.

Other non-residential building

In this product, an other non-residential building is a building whose function is categorised as education, religion, aged care (including nursing homes), health facilities, entertainment and recreation, short-term accommodation or non-residential buildings not elsewhere classified.

Other powered sites

The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period, excluding powered sites occupied by on-site vans, and cabins, flats, units and villas.

Other residential building

An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily used for long-term

residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

Ownership

Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval. Residential buildings constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes are classified as public sector when the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the building on or before completion.

Participation rate - Labour Force Survey

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

Persons employed - Survey of Tourist Accommodation

The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities). This data item is not applicable to holiday flats, units and houses let by real estate agents.

Place of enumeration

A count of every person who spent census night in Australia, based on where he/she was counted (as opposed to their place of 'Usual Residence').

Population density

The number of people per square kilometre.

Primary education

Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

Religious affiliation

Answering the question on religious denomination is optional, as provided for in legislation. Responses are coded to the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups** (cat. no. 1266.0).

Resident

A resident is a person who has been assessed as requiring residential care and who resides in a Commonwealth-funded aged care service.

Residential building

A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

Residential care

Personal and/ or nursing care that is provided to a person in a residential care service. The person is also provided with accommodation that includes appropriate staffing, meals, cleaning services, furnishings, furniture and equipment for the provision of that care and accommodation.

Schools for Specific Purposes - Government school enrolments

Schools for specific purposes (SSPs) are for students with specific needs. Students in SSPs are not assigned to a year of schooling but are reported according to their type of specific need. Students with multiple disabilities are reported according to their main disability. Most schools for specific purposes have permanent enrolments and include schools for students with intellectual (mild, moderate and severe), physical, visual or hearing disabilities, behaviours disorders or emotional disturbance, and students in juvenile justice centres.

Secondary education

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for five or six years. In NSW secondary education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

Serviced apartments

Establishments with five or more units which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available on a unit/apartment basis to the general public for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave), refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities; all bed linen and towels should be provided, and daily servicing (i.e. cleaning and bed making) must be available through the on-site management, although this service may not necessarily be used.

Special student - Non-government school enrolments

A student who is physically and/or mentally disabled, impaired, or has social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics to be classified as a special student:

- mental or physical disability or impairment
- slow learning ability
- social or emotional problems
- in custody, on remand or in hospital.

Students attending special schools are recorded according to age, not year level.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates: the direct and indirect methods. In this product, only the indirect method is used:

- The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Takings from accommodation

Since 1 July 2000, takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including Goods and Services Tax (GST). Takings from meals are excluded. In cases where takings from accommodation data cannot be provided inclusive of GST the amount of GST payable is estimated and the data revised accordingly. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.

Taxable income (or loss)

The taxable income amount is a Tax Office calculated amount. It is equal to the calculated amount of assessable income less allowable deductions. If the amount calculated is less than \$0 (that is, the total of the allowable deductions is greater than the calculated amount of assessable income), the taxable income amount will be reported as equal to \$0.

Taxable individuals

An individual is considered taxable when the calculated net tax payable of the individual is greater than \$0.

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available

then.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Ungraded - Government school enrolments

Ungraded students may attend a special primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education but can not be allocated to a particular year level.

Ungraded students - Non-government school enrolments

Ungraded students cannot be allocated to a particular grade, even though they may attend a primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education.

Unpowered sites

The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

Usual residence - Estimated Resident Population

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

Usual residence - Census of Population and Housing

Usual residence data provides information on the usually resident population of an area, and on internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels. The 2001 census asked three questions on usual residence: where the person usually lives on census night; where the person usually lived one year ago; and where the person usually lived five years ago.

Visitor hostels

Establishments with 25 or more bed spaces which provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis (rather than by room). This category does not include establishments providing charity type accommodation (e.g. Salvation Army hostels) nor hotels, motels and guest houses without in-room facilities which provide accommodation on a per room basis.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

\$ dollars

\$'000	thousand dollars
km ²	square kilometre
no.	number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Automatic coding
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACCMIS	Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AVO	Apprehended Violence Order
BAPS	Building Approvals collection
BOCSAR	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
CAC	computer assisted coding
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	Collection District
COPS	Computerised Operational Policing System
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DET	NSW Department of Education and Training
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DRIVES	Driver and Vehicle System
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FTE	full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
MERLIN	Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System
MIS	Management Information System
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSW	New South Wales
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RSE	relative standard error
RTA	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SPARC	System for the Payment of Residential Aged Care
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
SSP	Schools for Specific Purposes
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation